

SPECIFICATION

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

BE IT KNOWN THAT WE, Takeshi Kubo, a citizen of Japan residing at Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa, Japan, Kazuhiro Igarashi, a citizen of Japan residing at Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa, Japan and Hideyuki Saso, a citizen of Japan residing at Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa, Japan have invented certain new and useful improvements in

AUTHENTICATION APPARATUS, USER AUTHENTICATION METHOD, USER AUTHENTICATION CARD AND STORAGE MEDIUM

of which the following is a specification : -

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TITLE OF THE INVENTION

AUTHENTICATION APPARATUS, USER
AUTHENTICATION METHOD, USER AUTHENTICATION
CARD AND STORAGE MEDIUM

This application is a Continuation of application number 09/084,323, filed May 26, 1998, now pending.

This application is based upon and claims priority of Japanese patent application nos. 9-264839 filed September 10, 1997 and 10-94592 filed April 7, 1998, and U.S. patent application no. 09/084,323, filed May 26, 1998, the contents being incorporated herein by reference.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention generally relates to authentication apparatuses, user authentication methods, user authentication cards and storage mediums, and more particularly to an authentication apparatus, a user authentication method for an authentication apparatus, a user authentication card, and a storage medium storing a program for user authentication.

Conventionally, the security function provided in a personal computer (PC) generally carries out the authentication by inputting a password or a user identification (ID) from a keyboard. According to this conventional method, the password or user ID defined by the user is made secret to a third party, and various accesses are started and carried out responsive to the authentication made with respect to an input made from a screen of the personal computer or the like.

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However, if the password or the user ID, which is a string of characters or numbers, becomes known to the third party, the authentication may easily be given to the third party, and there was a problem in that the reliability of the security provided may not be sufficiently high.

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In order to solve these problems of the prior art, it is an object of the present invention to improve the reliability of the security by use of a key peculiar to the user and to carry out an authentication with a high security in a simple manner by carrying a card set with the key, by carrying out the authentication by collating with registered

30

1 coordinate patterns or the like a coordinate pattern
input from a tablet or a touch panel of an apparatus
which is capable of detecting coordinates such as a
pen input type personal computer (pen PC) and an
5 apparatus having the tablet or, a coordinate pattern
which is input from holes or openings, cutouts and
marks of the card.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

10 Accordingly, it is a general object of the
present invention to provide a novel and useful
authentication apparatus, user authentication method,
user authentication card and storage medium, in which
the problems described above are eliminated.

15 Another and more specific object of the
present invention is to provide an authentication
apparatus comprising detecting means for detecting
coordinates input from a coordinate detector via a
member which specifies a plurality of discontinuous
20 different coordinates, comparing means for comparing
the detected coordinates and a plurality of registered
coordinates, and authentication means for carrying out
an authentication based on a compared result. Since
the present invention makes the authentication by
25 collating the coordinate pattern which is input via
the holes, cutouts or the like of the member such as a
card and the registered coordinate pattern, it is
possible to improve the reliability of the security by
use of a key unique to the user. In addition, the
30 security with the high reliability can be achieved
simply by a portable member such as a card set with
the key.

Still another object of the present
invention is to provide an authentication apparatus
35 comprising detecting means for detecting coordinates
input from a coordinate detector by a pen via a member
which specifies a plurality of discontinuous different

1 coordinates, comparing means for comparing the
detected coordinates and a plurality of registered
coordinates, and authentication means for carrying out
an authentication based on a compared result. Since
5 the present invention makes the authentication by
collating the coordinate pattern which is input via
the holes, cutouts or the like of the member such as a
card and the registered coordinate pattern, it is
possible to improve the reliability of the security by
10 use of a key unique to the user. In addition, the
security with the high reliability can be achieved
simply by a portable member such as a card set with
the key.

A further object of the present invention is
15 to provide a user authentication method comprising a
detecting step detecting coordinates input from a
coordinate detector via a member which specifies a
plurality of discontinuous different coordinates, a
comparing step comparing the detected coordinates and
20 a plurality of registered coordinates, and an
authentication step carrying out an authentication
based on a compared result. Since the present
invention makes the authentication by collating the
coordinate pattern which is input via the holes,
25 cutouts or the like of the member such as a card and
the registered coordinate pattern, it is possible to
improve the reliability of the security by use of a
key unique to the user. In addition, the security
with the high reliability can be achieved simply by a
30 portable member such as a card set with the key.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a user authentication method comprising a detecting step detecting coordinates input from a coordinate detector by a pen via a member which specifies a plurality of discontinuous different coordinates, a comparing step comparing the detected coordinates and a plurality of registered coordinates,

1 and an authentication step carrying out an
authentication based on a compared result. Since the
present invention makes the authentication by
collating the coordinate pattern which is input via
5 the holes, cutouts or the like of the member such as a
card and the registered coordinate pattern, it is
possible to improve the reliability of the security by
use of a key unique to the user. In addition, the
security with the high reliability can be achieved
10 simply by a portable member such as a card set with
the key.

Still another object of the present invention is to provide a user authentication card which is placed on a coordinate detector when making an input for user authentication, comprising a plurality of perforated parts, where each of perforated parts removed by punching forms a hole which is used when making an input to the coordinate detector. Since the present invention makes the authentication by collating the coordinate pattern which is input via the holes, cutouts or the like of the member such as a card and the registered coordinate pattern, it is possible to improve the reliability of the security by use of a key unique to the user. In addition, the security with the high reliability can be achieved simply by a portable member such as a card set with the key.

A further object of the present invention is to provide a computer readable storage medium storing 30 a program for making a computer detect coordinates, comprising detecting means for making the computer detect coordinates input from a coordinate detector via a member which specifies a plurality of discontinuous different coordinates, comparing means 35 for making the computer compare the detected coordinates and a plurality of registered coordinates, and authentication means for making the

1 computer carry out an authentication based on a
compared result. Since the present invention makes
the authentication by collating the coordinate pattern
which is input via the holes, cutouts or the like of
5 the member such as a card and the registered
coordinate pattern, it is possible to improve the
reliability of the security by use of a key unique to
the user. In addition, the security with the high
reliability can be achieved simply by a portable
10 member such as a card set with the key.

Another object of the present invention is
to provide a computer readable storage medium storing
a program for making a computer detect coordinates,
comprising detecting means for making the computer
15 detect coordinates input from a coordinate detector by
a pen via a member which specifies a plurality of
discontinuous different coordinates, comparing means
for making the computer compare the detected
coordinates and a plurality of registered coordinates,
20 and authentication means for making the computer carry
out an authentication based on a compared result.
Since the present invention makes the authentication
by collating the coordinate pattern which is input via
the holes, cutouts or the like of the member such as a
25 card and the registered coordinate pattern, it is
possible to improve the reliability of the security by
use of a key unique to the user. In addition, the
security with the high reliability can be achieved
simply by a portable member such as a card set with
30 the key.

Still another object of the present
invention is to provide an authentication apparatus
comprising detecting means for detecting coordinates
input by a member having a plurality of projections,
35 comparing means for comparing the detected coordinates
and registered coordinates, and authentication means
for carrying out an authentication based on a compared

1 result. Since the present invention makes the
authentication by collating the coordinate pattern
which is input via the holes, cutouts or the like of
the member such as a card and the registered
5 coordinate pattern, it is possible to improve the
reliability of the security by use of a key unique to
the user. In addition, the security with the high
reliability can be achieved simply by a portable
member such as a card set with the key.

10 A further object of the present invention is
to provide a user authentication method comprising a
detecting step detecting coordinates input by a member
having a plurality of projections, a comparing step
comparing the detected coordinates and registered
15 coordinates, and an authentication step carrying out
an authentication based on a compared result. Since
the present invention makes the authentication by
collating the coordinate pattern which is input via
the holes, cutouts or the like of the member such as a
20 card and the registered coordinate pattern, it is
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use of a key unique to the user. In addition, the
security with the high reliability can be achieved
simply by a portable member such as a card set with
25 the key.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a computer readable storage medium storing a program for making a computer detect coordinates, comprising detecting means for making the computer 30 detect coordinates input by a member having a plurality of projections, comparing means for making the computer compare the detected coordinates and registered coordinates, and authentication means for making the computer carry out an authentication based 35 on a compared result. Since the present invention makes the authentication by collating the coordinate pattern which is input via the holes, cutouts or the

1 like of the member such as a card and the registered
2 coordinate pattern, it is possible to improve the
3 reliability of the security by use of a key unique to
4 the user. In addition, the security with the high
5 reliability can be achieved simply by a portable
member such as a card set with the key.

Other objects and further features of the present invention will be apparent from the following detailed description when read in conjunction with the
10 accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG.1 is a system block diagram showing the present invention;

15 FIG.2 is a flow chart for explaining the general operation of the present invention;

FIG.3 is a flow chart for explaining a card position change in the present invention;

20 FIG.4 is a diagram showing a user ID input screen image in the present invention;

FIGS.5A and 5B respectively are diagrams for explaining a case where the position where the card is placed can be changed;

25 FIGS.6A and 6B respectively are diagrams for explaining the structure of the registered data in the present invention;

FIG.7 is a flow chart for explaining the operation of the present invention carried out irrespective of an order of the input;

30 FIG.8 is a flow chart for explaining the operation of the present invention carried out depending on an order of the input;

FIG.9 is a flow chart for explaining a card position change in the present invention;

35 FIGS.10A through 10C respectively are diagrams for explaining a data structure for a case where the software of the CPU notifies the card

1 position in the present invention;

FIG.11 is a flow chart for explaining a process using a software keyboard in the present invention;

5 FIGS.12A through 12D respectively are diagrams for explaining a data structure for a case where a card is placed on the software ten-key which is not displayed and a key code is notified in the present invention;

10 FIGS.13A and 13B respectively are diagrams for explaining another data structure for a case where a card is placed on the software ten-key which is not displayed and a key code is notified in the present invention;

15 FIG.14 shows a flow chart for explaining a process using a software keyboard in the present invention;

FIGS.15A and 15B respectively are diagrams showing the structure of the card;

20 FIG.16 is a diagram for describing a case where the resistor layer system is employed;

FIG.17 is a flow chart for explaining a fixed value comparison in the present invention;

25 FIGS.18A and 18B respectively are diagrams for explaining a process of setting a security level;

FIGS.19A and 19B respectively are diagrams for explaining a process of setting a range of a relative coordinate in the present invention;

30 FIG.20 is a flow chart for explaining a process of learning the tolerable range in the present invention;

FIG.21 is a flow chart for explaining the detection end operation which is independent of the order;

35 FIG.22 is a flow chart is a flow chart for explaining the detection end operation which is dependent on the order;

1 FIG.23 is a flow chart showing the operation
of placing the card at an arbitrary position on the
tablet;

5 FIGS.24A and 24B respectively are diagrams
for explaining the data structure for a case where the
card position may be an arbitrary position on the
tablet in the present invention;

10 FIG.25 is a flow chart showing a local ID
authentication process carried out by the coordinate
detecting microcomputer in the present invention;

FIG.26 is a diagram for explaining the
definition of the ID authentication start/ID input end
in the present invention;

15 FIG.27 is a flow chart for explaining an end
detecting process responsive to a coordinate input
from a specific region on the tablet in the present
invention;

20 FIG.28 is a diagram for explaining the
process of increasing the number of IDs to be
authenticated in the present invention;

FIG.29 is a diagram showing a first
application of the present invention;

25 FIG.30 is a diagram showing a second
application of the present invention;

FIG.31 is a diagram showing a first
embodiment of the user authentication card;

30 FIG.32A an 32B respectively are diagrams
showing a second embodiment of the user authentication
card;

FIG.33 is a diagram showing a third
embodiment of the user authentication card; and

FIG.34 is a diagram showing a fourth
embodiment of the user authentication card.

35 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

A description will be given of the means of
solving the problems, by referring to FIG.1.

1 In FIG.1, a central processing unit (CPU) 1
carries out various kinds of processes depending on
programs. More particularly, the CPU 1 carries out
processes including comparing a read coordinate and
5 registered coordinates, and carrying out an
authentication based on a compared result.

A coordinate detecting microcomputer 4
detects coordinates based on signals from a coordinate
detector 6, depending on programs. In addition, the
10 comparison and authentication are not carried out
solely by the CPU 1, but an authentication is carried
out based on a compared result of a local process
carried out by the coordinate detecting microcomputer
4.

15 The coordinate detector 6 detects a
coordinate input from a screen. The screen includes a
screen for displaying an image by a CRT or liquid
crystal, a screen which includes a surface for
detecting the coordinate such as a tablet, and a
20 screen having a touch panel provided on a display
unit. Accordingly, the coordinate detector 6 shown in
FIG.1 includes a display part and an input part.

Next, a description will be given of the
operation of a computer system shown in FIG.1.

25 The coordinate detecting microcomputer 4
reads (or detects) the coordinate input from the
coordinate detector 6. The CPU 1 compares the
plurality of read (or detected) coordinates and a
plurality of registered coordinates, and carries out
30 an authentication based on a compared result.

The CPU 1 may compare an order of the
plurality of read coordinates and an order of the
registered coordinates, and carry out the
authentication based on the compared result.

35 In addition, the coordinate detecting
microcomputer 4 may judge an end of the input of the
plurality of coordinates when an input interval of the

1 plurality of read coordinates becomes longer than a
predetermined interval or, the input interval of the
plurality of read coordinates becomes longer than an
average value of the input interval.

5 Furthermore, a card provided with a plurality of
discontinuous holes or openings, cutouts or marks may be
placed on the coordinate detector 6, and the coordinate
detecting microcomputer 4 may read
the input coordinates based on inputs made via the holes or
10 openings, cutouts or marks.

15 That is, the hole may penetrate the card or, the hole
may be a cavity which does not penetrate the card, as long
as the coordinate can be specified. In the case of the pen
PC which will be described later, there are the resistor
layer type, electrostatic coupling type, electromagnetic
induction type and the like. For example, in the case of
20 the electromagnetic induction type, the coordinate is
detected by sensing magnetism of a pointing device (a pen
or stylus) by a coordinate detector which is arranged below
the screen, and the magnetism can be sensed even if the pen
does not make direct contact with the screen. Hence, in
this case, the card does not necessarily have to be
provided with a penetrating hole, and the hole may be a
cavity or the like which does not penetrate the card. In
25 addition, a mark may be provided on the card in place of
the hole.

30 Moreover, when the card provided with the plurality of
discontinuous holes or openings, cutouts or marks is placed
in a specified region on the coordinate detector 6, the
coordinate detecting microcomputer 4 may read the
coordinates input based on the holes or openings, cutouts
or marks. In this case, the CPU 1 compares the read
coordinate pattern and registered coordinate patterns, and
carry out the authentication based on the compared result.

35 The plurality of discontinuous holes or

1 openings, cutouts or marks may be provided arbitrarily
positions on the card.

The specified region may be a predetermined
region decided by a random number.

5 The specified region may be decided based on
four corners of the screen and a random number.

When the card provided with the plurality of
discontinuous holes or openings, cutouts or marks is
placed in a specified region which is arbitrarily
10 movable on the coordinate detector 6, the coordinate
detecting microcomputer 4 may read the coordinates
input based on the holes or openings, cutouts or
marks. In this case, the CPU 1 compares the read
coordinate pattern and registered coordinate patterns,
15 and carry out the authentication based on the compared
result.

In addition, when the card provided with a
plurality of discontinuous holes or openings, cutouts
or marks is placed on the coordinate detector 6 based
20 on a keyboard position marker set on the coordinate
detector 6, the coordinate detecting microcomputer 4
may read (output) a code corresponding to a non-
displaying key of the keyboard input based on the
coordinates specified via the holes or openings,
25 cutouts or marks of the card. In this case, the CPU 1
compares the code read (output) by the coordinate
detecting microcomputer 4 and registered codes, and
carries out the authentication based on a compared
result of the codes.

30 In this case, the CPU 1 may register user
levels and a manager level which is common to all of
the user levels, with respect to the plurality of
registered coordinates, registered coordinate patterns
or registered code values.

35 In addition, when the card provided with a
plurality of discontinuous holes or openings, cutouts
or marks is placed on the coordinate detector 6, the

1 coordinate detecting microcomputer 4 may read the
2 coordinates input based the holes or openings, cutouts
3 or marks of the card. In this case, the CPU 1
4 compares the read coordinate pattern and patterns
5 which are determined by the specified position and
registered patterns, based one or more arbitrary ones
of the detected coordinates, and carries out the
authentication depending on a compared result.

Moreover, when the card provided with a plurality of discontinuous holes or openings, cutouts or marks is placed on the coordinate detector 6, the coordinate detecting microcomputer 4 may virtually set a keyboard at a position indicated by one or a plurality of arbitrary inputs made from the coordinate detector 6 via the card which is placed on the coordinate detector 6 and specifies the plurality of discontinuous different coordinates, and detect a code corresponding to each key located at a position where the one or plurality of arbitrary inputs are made based on the virtually set keyboard. In this case, the CPU 1 compares each detected code with registered codes and carries out an authentication based on a compared result.

The coordinate detecting microcomputer 4 may
25 detect resistances corresponding to the coordinates
input from a resistor layer type coordinate detector 6
via the card. In this case, the CPU 1 compares the
plurality of detected coordinates and the registered
coordinates by comparing the detected resistances and
30 registered resistances, and carries out an
authentication based on a compared result.

Accordingly, it is possible to improve the reliability of the security by use of a key peculiar to the user and to carry out an authentication with a high security in a simple manner by carrying a card set with the key, by carrying out the authentication by collating with registered coordinate patterns or

1 the like a coordinate pattern input from based on
holes or openings, cutouts and marks of the card.

On the other hand, FIG.29 shows a case where the present invention is applied to a pen PC. In this 5 case, a card (or ID card) 34 or the like is placed on a screen 32 of a pen PC 31, and positions of holes or openings, cutouts or marks of the card 34 are pushed by a pen 33. The coordinates of the pushed positions are detected by sensing the magnetism of the pen 33 by 10 a transparent coordinate detector arranged on the screen 32 or, by a non-transparent coordinate detector arranged below the screen 32 in the case of the electromagnetic induction type. Hence, it is possible to carry out an authentication by comparing the 15 detected coordinates with a registered ID or the like, as described above. It is possible to display on the screen 32 a card frame, a position marker or the like which indicate the position where the card 34 is to be placed. In this case, the card 34 is placed within 20 the displayed card frame, for example, and the positions of the holes or openings, cutouts or marks of the card 34 may be pushed by the pen 33. On the other hand, instead of displaying the card frame, it is possible to virtually set a card frame, a soft ten- 25 key frame or the like based on one or more arbitrary positions of the holes or openings, cutouts or marks of the card 34 pushed by the pen 33. In any case, the pushed coordinates are detected based on the displayed frame or position marker or, the frame or position 30 marker which is virtually set internally, and the authentication is carried out by comparing the detected coordinates and the registered coordinates.

It is easy and convenient to carry the card (or ID card) 34 if the card 34 has a shape and 35 dimension approximately identical to those of a generally used credit card.

FIG.30 shows an application of the present

1 processes depending on a program. A program read from
a CD-ROM 8a by a CD-ROM drive 8, a program read from a
floppy disk (FD) 9a by a floppy disk (FD) drive 9 or,
a program downloaded from a center via a communication
5 unit 7 is loaded into a hard disk of a hard disk drive
10, and the CPU 1 carries out the various processes
described with reference to FIGS. 2 through 22 by
reading the loaded program from the hard disk.

Various circuits 2 are made up of circuits
10 which are necessary for the CPU 1 to carry out the
various processes. For example, the various circuits
2 include input/output (I/O) controllers (not shown)
such as a display controller and a keyboard
controller.

15 A system memory 3 and the hard disk of the
hard disk drive 10 store programs and data.

A coordinate detecting microcomputer 4
carries out various processes depending on a program
stored in a flash ROM 5 or the like.

20 The flash ROM 5 stores programs and the
like. A non-volatile memory such as a EEPROM and a
mask ROM may be used in place of the flash ROM 5. In
addition, an internal ROM of the coordinate detecting
microcomputer 4 may be used in place of the flash ROM
25 5. Actually, a coordinate input apparatus such as a
tablet is provided with a rewritable non-volatile
memory such as a flash ROM and an EEPROM for storing
correction data used at the time of the coordinate
detection, that is, the correction data indicating the
30 characteristic for each individual tablet, and the
coordinate detection is corrected using the correction
data. Hence, it is possible to store registration
data which will be described later together with the
correction data and use the registration data together
35 with the correction data at the time of the coordinate
detection.

A coordinate detector 6 detects a coordinate

value which is input, and in the case of a resistor type, detects a resistance corresponding to the input coordinate. This coordinate detector 6 detects the coordinate value which is input from a screen which is displayed on the CRT, a screen which is displayed on a liquid crystal display or a tablet. In this specification, the coordinate detector 6 refers to a detector which detects the coordinate of the screen displayed on the CRT, the screen displayed on the liquid crystal display, the touch panel, the tablet, the resistor type tablet and the like. For example, the coordinate detector 6 may detect the coordinate of a touch panel having a thin film resistor type digitizer arranged on a liquid crystal display or a plasma display or, a touch panel having an electromagnetic induction type digitizer arranged below a liquid crystal display or a plasma discharge panel. In the case of the electromagnetic induction type, the coordinate on the screen (for example, a liquid crystal display) is detected by a coordinate detector 6 which is arranged below the screen by sensing the magnetism of a pen (or stylus).

An authentication apparatus according to the present invention includes at least the coordinate detecting microcomputer 4, the flash ROM 5 (or memory), and the coordinate detector 6, and is applicable to a pen PC and a personal computer provided with a display unit. In a preferred embodiment, the present invention is applied to a personal computer having a touch panel or a tablet which enables direct pointing of a display screen by a pen or finger, such as a portable pen PC and an electronic notebook or diary.

The communication unit 7 exchanges programs and data between the center.

The CD-ROM drive 8 carries out operations such as reading the program from the CD-ROM 8a and

1 storing the read program into the system memory 3.

The floppy disk drive 9 carries out operations such as reading the program from the floppy disk 9a and storing the read program into the system 5 memory 3. A more detailed description of these parts will follow hereunder.

In FIG.1, the communication unit 7, the CD-ROM drive 8, the floppy disk drive 9 and the like may be provided as external units which are coupled 10 externally to the apparatus such as the personal computer. In addition, it is of course possible to form the CPU 1 and the coordinate detecting microcomputer 4 by a single CPU. Similarly, the system memory 3 and the flash ROM 5 may be formed by a 15 single memory.

FIG.2 is a flow chart for explaining the general operation of the present invention.

In FIG.2, a step S1 carries out a system boot-up.

20 A step S2 loads an input/output control program (BIOS). More particularly, the BIOS is read from a non-volatile memory such as a flash memory within the various circuits 2, loaded into the system memory 3 and then started, so that the CPU 1 shown in 25 FIG.1 becomes operative.

A step S3 inputs a user ID. The user ID is input by inputting coordinate values on the coordinate detector 6, as will be described later in conjunction with FIGS.3 through 22.

30 A step S4 carries out an ID authentication. More particularly, an authentication is made to determine whether or not the user ID input in the step S3 matches a registered user ID.

A step S5 decides whether or not a result of 35 the authentication made in the step S4 is acceptable. If the decision result in the step S5 is YES, the process advances to a step S6. On the other hand, if

- 1 the decision result in the step S5 is NO, a step S12 determines that no ID matches, and the process ends so as to prohibit the process from advancing to the step S6.
- 5 The step S6 loads an operating system (OS) because the user ID is authenticated in the step S5.
A step S7 starts an application. When starting the application, it is also possible to make an ID authentication similarly to that at the time 10 when the operating system is loaded.
- 15 A step S8 inputs a user ID.
A step S9 makes an authentication with respect to the input user ID.
A step S10 decides whether or not a result 20 of the authentication made in the step S9 is acceptable. If the decision result in the step S10 is YES, a step S11 actually starts the application. On the other hand, if the decision result in the step S10 is NO, a step S13 decides that no ID matches, and the process ends so as to prohibit the process from 25 advancing to the step S11. The steps S8 through S10 and S13 respectively correspond to the steps S2 through S5 and S12 described above, and a detailed description thereof will be omitted.
- 30 25 When starting the computer system shown in FIG.1, the user ID is input and the ID authentication is made according to the present invention after the BIOS is loaded and before the operating system is loaded. Further, the user ID is input and the ID 35 authentication is made according to the present invention when starting the application. Compared to the conventional user ID input which is made by inputting text data which is made up of numbers, alphabets and the like, the present invention inputs the user ID by inputting coordinate values unique to the user. The present invention makes the authentication of the user ID by judging whether or

1 not the input coordinate values or a coordinate value
pattern is correct, so as to improve the security of
the computer system. The user ID input and the ID
authentication will now be described in more detail.

5 FIG.3 is a flow chart for explaining a card
position change in the present invention. In FIG.3,
steps shown below "software of the CPU" indicate the
software (program) which is read from the system
memory 3 and executed by the CPU 1 shown in FIG.1, and
10 steps shown below "coordinate detecting microcomputer"
indicate the program which is read from the flash ROM
5 and executed by the coordinate detecting
microcomputer 4 shown in FIG.1.

In FIG.3, a step S21 generates a random
15 number as a location number (No.). More particularly,
location Nos.1, 2, 3 and 4 are assigned to the 4
corners of the screen 11 shown in FIG.4 which will be
described later, for example, and a random number is
generated in a range of the location Nos.1 through 4
20 and one location No. is selected depending on the
generated random number.

A step S22 notifies the location No. to the
coordinate detecting microcomputer 4, so as to notify
the start of the ID authentication process to the
25 coordinate detecting microcomputer 4. As a result,
the location No. selected depending on the random
number in the step S21 is notified to the coordinate
detecting microcomputer 4, and the ID authentication
process of the coordinate detecting microcomputer 4 is
30 started.

A step S23 displays a card frame
corresponding to the location No. In other words, the
card frame is displayed at the location No. selected
by the random number in the step S1, that is, at the
35 location No.1 shown in FIG.4, for example, so as to
urge the user to align a card to the card frame and to
input coordinates via holes or openings, cutouts or

1 marks of the card.

A step S31 starts the ID authentication process of the coordinate detecting microcomputer 4 responsive to the step S22.

5 A step S32 sets as a comparison data a registered data corresponding to the specified location No. More particularly, a registered data corresponding to the specified location No. notified in the step S22 is obtained from the registered data 10 shown in FIG.5B which will be described later, and the obtained registered data is set as the comparison data.

A step S33 makes a coordinate check. When the card frame shown in FIG.4 is displayed on the 15 screen 11 of the touch panel or tablet in the step S23 and the user aligns the card to the card frame and pushes the positions of the holes or openings, cutouts or marks of the card by a pen or the like, the coordinate values of the pushed positions are 20 detected, and a check is made to determine whether or not the detected coordinate values match the registered data obtained in the step S32.

A step S34 notifies a result of the authentication to the software of the CPU 1.

25 A step S24 decides whether or not the authentication is ended. This step S24 is repeated until the authentication result is obtained. When the authentication result is obtained from the step S34, the decision result in the step S24 becomes YES, and 30 the process advances to a step S25.

The step S25 carries out a process according to the authentication result. For example, if the authentication result is acceptable, the operating system is loaded or the application is started in 35 FIG.2. On the other hand, if the authentication result is not acceptable, the loading of the operating system is not carried out and the application is not

1 started in FIG.2, and an error or the like is
detected.

By the above described process, the location such as the location No.1 shown in FIG.4 is selected by a random number, and the card frame is displayed at the location No.1 so as to urge the user to place the card in the displayed card frame. When the user places the card in the card frame and pushes the holes or openings, cutouts or marks of the card by the pen or the like, the coordinate values of the pushed positions are read. The read coordinate values are collated with registered data corresponding to the selected location No. It is possible to judge that the result of the authentication is acceptable if the compared values match, and to judge that the authentication is not acceptable if the compared values do not match.

In addition, according to the present invention, the coordinates are easily input by simply making the coordinate input by the pen, and the authentication is made using the input coordinates. For this reason, the present invention can provide an authentication technique suited for the operation of the pen input equipment, touch panel and the like, such as the portable pen input equipments shown in FIGS.29 and 30 which will be described later. Particularly, in the case of the pen input equipment, touch panel and the like, such as the portable pen input equipments shown in FIGS.29 and 30 which will be described later, a keyboard may not be provided, and even if the keyboard is provided, the user may not always use the keyboard. Under such usage of the equipment, it is possible to make an authentication suited for the manner in which the pen input equipment or the pen PC is used, and the authentication will not deteriorate the operation of the equipment.

FIG.4 is a diagram showing a user ID input

1 screen image in the present invention. In this user
ID input screen image, a card frame 12 is selected by
the random number and is displayed in correspondence
with a message "PLACE CARD AND MAKE INPUT BY PEN", as
5 shown in FIG.4. Hence, the user places the card in
the displayed card frame 12, and pushes the holes or
openings, cutouts or marks of the card by the pen.
The authentication apparatus reads the coordinate
values input on the screen 11, and compares the input
10 coordinate values and the registered data. Hence, it
is possible to judge that the authentication is
acceptable if the compared values match, and to judge
that the authentication is not acceptable if the
compared values do not match.

15 FIGS.5A and 5B respectively are diagrams for
explaining a case where the position where the card is
placed can be changed.

FIG.5A shows a screen image of the touch
panel. This touch panel may be formed by a display
20 such as a CRT, liquid crystal display and plasma
discharge panel, and a transparent digitizer or tablet
(resistor layer) arranged on the display or, an
electromagnetic induction type digitizer arranged
below the display. In the case of the electromagnetic
25 induction type, the coordinate detector which is
arranged below the screen (for example, a liquid
crystal display) detects the coordinate by sensing the
magnetism of the pen (or stylus). The location Nos.1
through 4 of the card frame 12 are determined to the 4
30 corners of the screen 11 as shown in FIG.5A, and 2
points (point Nos.1 and 2) are specified as reference
coordinate values and registered with respect to each
location No. as shown in FIG.5B.

FIG.5B shows the registered data for the
35 case where the location Nos.1 through 4 are determined
to the 4 corners of the screen 11 as shown in FIG.5A
and the point Nos.1 and 2 are specified as the

1 reference coordinate values and registered with
respect to each location No. For example, a
coordinate (x11, y11) is registered as the point No.1
with respect to the location No.1, and a coordinate
5 (x12, y12) is registered as the point No.2 with
respect to the location No.1. The number of points
registered with respect to each location No. may be
determined arbitrarily.

Hence, the position where the card frame 12
10 is to be displayed on the screen 11 is determined by
the random number to one of the location Nos.1 through
4 at the 4 corners of the screen 11, and in addition,
the coordinates of the point Nos.1 and 2 are specified
and registered with respect to each location No. As a
15 result, when the card frame 12 is determined to one of
the 4 locations by the random number and displayed on
the screen 11, the card is placed in the displayed
card frame 12 and the coordinates are input by pushing
the holes or openings, cutouts or marks of the card at
20 the point Nos.1 and 2 by the pen, and it is judged
that the authentication is acceptable if the input
coordinates match the registered data. For this
reason, it is possible to prevent the same location of
the screen 11 from being damaged and guessed by a
25 third party because the card is not always placed in
the same location, and to prevent the location of the
screen 11 where the card is to be placed from becoming
known to a third party. FIGS.6A and 6B respectively
are diagrams for explaining the structure of the
30 registered data in the present invention.

FIG.6A shows an origin at a bottom left of
the screen. In other words, FIG.6A shows a case where
the origin (0, 0) is positioned at the bottom left of
the screen 11 when the card frame 12 is displayed at
35 one of the 4 corner locations of the screen 11 shown
in FIG.5A. In the case shown in FIG.6A, the
coordinates of the points 1 through 4 shown are

1 specified and registered.

FIG 6B shows the registered data for a case where the card frame 12 is displayed as shown in FIGAA and the point 1 (x1, y1), point 2 (x2, y2), 5 point-3 (x3, y3) and point 4 (x4, y4) are specified and registered.

5 Therefore, the coordinates of the four points (1 through 4) are registered as the registered data with respect to the card frame 12, and the coordinates are 10 input by pushing the holes or openings, cutouts or marks of the card frame 12 displayed on the screen 11 of the touch panel at 4 points by the pen. It is judged that the authentication is acceptable if the input coordinates match the registered data of the points 1 through 4, and that the authentication is not acceptable if the input coordinates do not match the registered data.

10 FIG.7 is a flow chart for explaining the operation of the present invention carried out irrespective of an order of the input.

15 In FIG.7, a step S41 decides whether or not a coordinate input is a first input. If the decision result in the step S41 is YES, a step S42 saves the input coordinate value. The step S41 is repeated to assume a wait state if the decision result in the step S41 is NO. No time out is provided with respect to. the first input, and the start of the user's input is waited.

20 25 A step S43 decides whether or not a coordinate input exists. If the decision result in the step S43 is YES, a step S44 saves the input coordinate value, and the process returns to the step S43. On the other hand, the process advances to a step S45 if the decision result in the step S43 is NO.

30 The step S45 decides whether or not an input wait time out (lapse of a predetermined time) has occurred. If the decision result in the step S45 is

1 YES, it is judged that the predetermined time has
elapsed and the coordinate input has ended, and thus,
the process advances to a step S46. On the other
5 hand, if the decision result in the step S45 is NO, it
is judged that the predetermined time has not elapsed
and the coordinate input has not ended, and hence, the
process returns to the step S43.

The step S46 compares the input coordinate
values and the registered data because the decision
10 result in the step S45 is YES and it is judged that
the coordinate input has ended.

A step S47 decides whether or not the input
coordinate values and the registered data match. If
the decision result in the step S47 is YES, a step S48
15 makes an ID authentication output. On the other hand,
if the decision result in the step S47 is NO, a step
S49 makes an ID non-match output. The ID
authentication output and the ID non-match output are
notified to the CPU 1. For example, in the case of
20 the ID non-match output notification, the CPU 1 may
carry out a control to display the ID non-match in
response to the ID non-match output, and a similar
control may be carried out in the following
description.

25 Therefore, after the card is placed in the
card frame 12 on the screen 11 and the first
coordinate is input by the pen, the coordinates are
successively input, and it is judged that the
coordinate input has ended when no coordinate input is
30 made for the predetermined time. When it is judged
that the coordinate input has ended, the input
coordinate values and the registered data are
compared, and the ID authentication output is made
when the compared values match while the ID non-match
35 output is made when the compared values do not match.
As a result, it is possible to make an ID
authentication having a high security by inputting the

1 coordinate values by pushing by the pen the positions
of the holes or openings, cutouts or marks of the card
which is placed in the card frame 12 on the screen 11.

FIG.8 is a flow chart for explaining the
5 operation of the present invention carried out
depending on an order of the input.

In FIG.8, a step S51 decides whether or not
a coordinate input is a first input. If the decision
result in the step S51 is YES, a step S52 saves the
10 input coordinate value. The step S51 is repeated to
assume a wait state if the decision result in the step
S51 is NO.

A step S53 compares the first input
coordinate value and the first registered data.

15 A step S54 decides whether or not the
compared values match. If the decision result in the
step S54 is YES, it is judged that the compared values
match, and the process advances to a step S55. On the
other hand, if the decision result in the step S54 is
20 NO, it is judged that the compared values do not
match, and the process ends by making a non-match
output.

The step S55 decides whether or not a
coordinate input exists. If the decision result in
25 the step S55 is YES, a step S56 saves the input
coordinate value, and the process advances to a step
S57. On the other hand, the process advances to a
step S61 if the decision result in the step S55 is NO.

A step S57 compares the number of coordinate
30 inputs made and the number of registered data.

A step S58 decides whether or not the number
of coordinate inputs made exceeds the number of
registered data. If the number of coordinate inputs
made exceeds the number of registered data and the
35 decision result in the step S58 is YES, a non-match
output is made and the process ends. If the decision
result in the step S58 is NO, the process advances to

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1 a step S59.

The step S59 compares the input coordinate values an the registered data.

5 A step S60 decides whether or not the input coordinate values and the registered data compared in the step S59 match. If the compared input coordinate values and the registered data match and the decision result in the step S60 is YES, the process returns to the step S55 and the next coordinate input is waited.

10 If the compared input coordinate values and the registered data do not match and the decision result in the step S60 is NO, a non-match output is made and the process ends.

The step S61 decides whether or not an input 15 wait time out (lapse of a predetermined time) has occurred, since the decision result in the step S55 is NO and it is judged that no coordinate input exists.

If the decision result in the step S61 is YES, it is judged that the predetermined time has elapsed and the 20 coordinate input has ended, and the process advances to a step S62. On the other hand, if the decision result in the step S61 is NO, it is judged that the predetermined time has not elapsed and the coordinate input has not ended, and the process returns to the 25 step S55 to wait for the next coordinate input.

The step S62 compares the number of coordinate inputs made and the number of registered data.

A step S63 decides whether or not the input 30 coordinate values and the registered data compared in the step S62 match. If the compared input coordinate values and the registered data match and the decision result in the step S63 is YES, an ID authentication output is made. If the compared input coordinate 35 values and the registered data do not match and the decision result in the step S63 is NO, a non-match output is made.

1 Therefore, after the card is placed in the
card frame 12 on the screen 11 and the first
coordinate is input by the pen, the coordinates are
successively input in a prescribed order, and the
5 input coordinate values and the registered data are
compared in an order. It is judged that the
coordinate input has ended when no coordinate input is
made for the predetermined time, and when it is judged
that the coordinate input has ended, the input
10 coordinate values and the registered data are
successively compared. The ID authentication output
is made when the compared values match and the number
of coordinate inputs made and the number of registered
data match, while the ID non-match output is made when
15 the compared values do not match or the number of
coordinate inputs and the number of registered data do
not match. As a result, it is possible to make an ID
authentication having a high security by successively
inputting the coordinate values in the prescribed
20 order by pushing by the pen the positions of the holes
or openings, cutouts or marks of the card which is
placed in the card frame 12 on the screen 11.

FIG.9 is a flow chart for explaining a card
position change in the present invention.

25 In FIG.9, a step S71 determines a card
position (x0, y0) by a random number.

 A step S72 notifies the card position
coordinate (x0, y0) to the coordinate detecting
microcomputer 4, so as to notify the start of the ID
30 authentication process to the coordinate detecting
microcomputer 4.

 A step S73 displays a card frame
corresponding to the card position. Instead of the
card frame, it is possible to display an arbitrary
35 position marker which is capable of indicating a
position where the card is to be placed.

 A step S81 starts the ID authentication

1 process of the coordinate detecting microcomputer 4
responsive to the notification of the step S72.

5 A step S82 calculates comparison coordinates
from registered data and the card position coordinate.
More particularly, the comparison coordinate values
are calculated with respect to the registered data
based on the card position coordinate (x0, y0)
notified in the step S72.

10 A step S83 makes a coordinate check. When
the card frame 12 shown in FIG.10A which will be
described later is displayed on the screen 11 in the
step S73 and the user aligns the card to the card
frame 12 and pushes the positions of the holes or
openings, cutouts or marks of the card by a pen or the
15 like, the coordinate values of the pushed positions
are detected, and a check is made to determine whether
or not the detected coordinate values match the
comparison coordinate values calculated in the step
S82.

20 A step S84 notifies a result of the
authentication to the software of the CPU 1.

25 A step S74 decides whether or not the
authentication is ended. This step S74 is repeated
until the authentication result is obtained in the
step S84. When the authentication result is obtained
from the step S84, the decision result in the step S84
becomes YES, and the process advances to a step S75.

30 The step S75 carries out a process according
to the authentication result. For example, if the
authentication result is acceptable, the operating
system is loaded or the application is started in
FIG.2. On the other hand, if the authentication
result is not acceptable, the loading of the operating
system is not carried out and the application is not
35 started in FIG.2, and an error or the like is
detected.

By the above described process, the card

1 position (x0, y0) is determined by a random number to
the card position (x0, y0) shown in FIG.10A, for
example, and the card frame 12 is displayed at the
card position (x0, y0) so as to urge the user to place
5 the card in the displayed card frame 12. When the
user places the card in the card frame 12 and pushes
the holes or openings, cutouts or marks of the card by
the pen or the like, the coordinate values of the
pushed positions are read. The read coordinate values
10 are collated with the comparison coordinate values
calculated from the registered data and the card
position (x0, y0). It is possible to judge that the
result of the authentication is acceptable if the
compared values match, and to judge that the
15 authentication is not acceptable if the compared
values do not match.

FIGS.10A through 10C respectively are
diagrams for explaining a data structure for a case
where the software of the CPU 1 notifies the card
20 position in the present invention.

FIG.10A shows the card position on the
screen of the touch panel. This card position (x0,
y0) is arbitrarily determined by a random number. The
card frame 12 is displayed as shown in FIG.10A using
25 the card position (x0, y0) as the origin. The card is
placed in the displayed card frame 12, and the
coordinates are input by pushing the positions of the
holes or openings, cutouts or marks of the card by a
pen.

30 FIG.10B shows coordinates within the card.
A bottom left of the card is regarded as the origin
(0, 0), and the coordinates of 4 points are set as
shown in FIG.10B. The card frame 12 shown in FIG.10A
is arranged so that the origin (0, 0) of the card
35 matches the origin (x0, y0) which is determined by the
random number on the screen 11. Hence, the step S82
shown in FIG.9 calculates the coordinates of the 4

1 points by adding the coordinate of the origin (x_0 ,
y0).

FIG.10C shows the registered data, where the point Nos.1 through 4 correspond to the 4 points
5 specified within the card shown in FIG.10B. The card origin (x_0 , y0) is the origin which is determined by the random number used to display the card frame 12 on the screen 11 in FIG.10A. The coordinate values within the card correspond to the coordinates of the 4
10 points within the card shown in FIG.10B. Comparison coordinate values are respectively calculated by adding to the coordinate values of the 4 points within the card shown in FIG.10B the origin (x_0 , y0) which is determined by the random number on the screen 11 shown
15 in FIG.10A.

Accordingly, the card position (x_0 , y0) shown in FIG.10A is determined by the random number and the card frame 12 is displayed as described above. In addition, the card position (x_0 , y0) is added to
20 the coordinate values within the card, so as to obtain the coordinate values of the holes or openings, cutouts or marks of the card on the screen 11 as the comparison coordinate values. The authentication is judged as being acceptable if the coordinate values
25 which are actually obtained match the comparison coordinate values, and the authentication is judged as not being acceptable if the coordinate values which are actually obtained do not match the comparison coordinate values.

30 FIG.11 is a flow chart for explaining a process using a software keyboard (KB) in the present invention.

In FIG.11, a step S91 sets on the screen 11 a 10xn software ten-key corresponding to the size of
35 the card. More particularly, the software ten-key is made up of n rows of 10 keys "0" through "9" shown in FIG.12B which will be described later, and this

1 software ten-key is set at the origin (x_0 , y_0) which
is determined by the random number on the screen 11
shown in FIG.12A.

5 A step S92 calculates comparison coordinates
from the position coordinates of the software ten-key
and the registered data. As described above, the
origin (x_0 , y_0) is added to the position coordinates
of the software ten-key to calculate the coordinates
on the screen 11 as the comparison coordinates.

10 A step S93 displays only the card frame, and
the software ten-key itself is not displayed on the
screen 11.

A step S101 notifies an input coordinate to
the software of the CPU 1 if an input is made on the
15 screen 11.

A step S102 decides whether or not the input
exists. If the decision result in the step S102 is
YES, a step S103 detects the input coordinate, and a
step S104 notifies the input coordinate to the
20 software of the CPU 1.

A step S94 makes a coordinate check and a
ten-key analysis. More particularly, a check is made
to determine the coordinate of the ten-key
corresponding to the input coordinate notified in the
25 step S104, and the coordinate of the ten-key is
converted into a corresponding key of the ten-key.

A step S95 carries out a so-called password
type security by discriminating whether or not the key
converted from the coordinate of the ten-key in the
30 step S104 matches the registered data with respect to
the column of the numerical values (0, 1, 2, ..., 9)
of the keys of the ten-key.

A step S96 carries out a process
corresponding to a result of the authentication.

35 Therefore, by setting the frame of the
software ten-key based on the origin (x_0 , y_0) which is
determined by the random number on the screen 11 and

1 displaying only the frame of the ten-key, the ten-key
itself is not displayed. The card described above is
placed in the displayed frame of the software ten-key,
and the coordinates are input by pushing the positions
5 of the holes or openings, cutouts or marks of the card
by the pen. The read coordinate values are converted
into the keys of the software ten-key to determine
which keys are pushed. By judging that the
authentication is acceptable if the pushed keys match
10 the registered data and that the authentication is not
acceptable if the pushed keys do not match the
registered data, it is possible to make the
authentication based on a string of arbitrary numbers
or the like successively input on the screen 11.

15 FIGS.12A through 12D respectively are
diagrams for explaining a data structure for a case
where a card is placed on the software ten-key which
is not displayed and a key code is notified in the
present invention.

20 FIG.12A shows a coordinate detection of the
coordinate detecting microcomputer 4. The screen 11
shown in FIG.12A displays an image of only the frame
of the software ten-key with reference to the origin
(x_0 , y_0) which is determined by the random number.

25 Inside this frame of the software ten-key, the
coordinate values of 1 point per row and a total of 4
points in 4 rows are determined as shown in FIG.12A.

FIG.12B shows the coordinate values of the
software ten-key of the software of the CPU 1. In
30 this case, 10 keys "0", "1", "2", ..., "9" are
provided in the software ten-key per row, and the
coordinate values of the keys amounting to 4 rows are
set as shown in FIG.12B. In FIG.12B, the bottom left
corner is the origin (0, 0).

35 FIG.12C shows the input coordinate values
notified to the software of the CPU 1 from the
coordinate detecting microcomputer 4. In this case,

1 with respect to points 1, 2, 3 and 4, the coordinate values of the points 1, 2, 3 and 4 within the frame of the card shown in FIG.12A are notified to the software of the CPU 1.

5 FIG.12D is a diagram for explaining a comparison made by the software of the CPU 1. The point Nos. and the received coordinate values are the input coordinate values received from the coordinate detecting microcomputer 4 in FIG.12C. The coordinate 10 of the origin of the software ten-key is the origin (x_0 , y_0) which is determined by the random number. Comparison coordinates of the software ten-key are obtained by subtracting the origin coordinate from each of the received coordinates for x and y, and 15 converting subtracted results into the coordinates within the software ten-key. Comparison results are obtained by comparing the comparison coordinates of the software ten-key and the coordinate values within the software ten-key shown in FIG.12B to determine 20 whether or not matching coordinate values exist, and obtaining the matching coordinate values. A result is obtained by converting the coordinate values of the comparison results into numbers corresponding to the keys "0", "1", "2", ..., "9". In the case shown in 25 FIG.12D, the result is "2692", and a corresponding key code is output.

Therefore, only the frame of the software ten-key is displayed with reference to the origin (x_0 , y_0) which is determined by the random number on the 30 screen 11, and the coordinates are input by placing the card within the displayed frame and pushing positions of the holes or openings, cutouts or marks of the card by the pen. The results are obtained by converting the input coordinates into the pushed keys 35 of the software ten-key, and the key code corresponding to the results is output. The authentication is judged as being acceptable if a

1 plurality of numbers corresponding to the output key
code match the registered data, and the authentication
is judged as not being acceptable if the plurality of
numbers corresponding to the output key code do not
5 match the registered data.

FIGS.13A and 13B respectively are diagrams
for explaining another data structure for a case where
a card is placed on the software ten-key which is not
displayed and a key code is notified in the present
10 invention.

FIG.13A shows data identical to the data
shown in FIG.12D described above. In the case shown
in FIGS.12A through 12D, the software ten-key is
controlled by the software of the CPU 1, but in the
15 case shown in FIGS.13A and 13B, the software ten-key
is controlled by the coordinate detecting
microcomputer 4. For this reason, the software of the
CPU 1 displays the card frame 12 on the screen 11 and
notifies the origin (x0, y0) of the software ten-key
20 determined by the random number to the coordinate
detecting microcomputer 4. The coordinate detecting
microcomputer 4 which receives this notification
converts the key code of the results (for example,
"2692" shown in FIG.13A) obtained in the above
25 described manner into a key code of an ordinary
keyboard interface, and sends this key code to an
external keyboard interface of a keyboard
microcomputer 13 shown in a hardware block diagram of
FIG.13B. The keyboard microcomputer 13 thereafter
30 notifies the key code to an input part of the software
of the CPU 1 via the operating system.

FIG.13B shows the hardware block diagram for
the case where the control of the software ten-key
carried out by the software of the CPU 1 in the case
35 shown in FIGS.12A through 12D is carried out by the
coordinate detecting microcomputer 4 as described
above. The keyboard microcomputer 13 is provided so

1 as to transfer the data via the keyboard microcomputer
13 to the input part of the software of the CPU 1. A
tablet 15 corresponds to one example of the coordinate
detector 6 shown in FIG.1.

5 FIG.14 shows a flow chart for explaining a
process using a software keyboard in the present
invention.

In FIG.14, a step S111 determines a card
position (x_0, y_0) by a random number.

10 A step S112 notifies the card position $(x_0,$
 $y_0)$ to the coordinate detecting microcomputer 4 to
start an ID authentication process.

A step S113 displays a card frame
corresponding to the card position (x_0, y_0) .

15 A step S121 starts the ID authentication
process.

A step S122 sets on a screen a $10 \times n$ software
ten-key corresponding to the card position (x_0, y_0) .

20 A step S123 carries out a coordinate
detection and a ten-key analysis. More particularly,
when the card is placed within the card frame as
described above and the positions of the holes or
openings, cutouts or marks of the card are pushed by
the pen as described above, the input coordinates are
25 detected, and corresponding positions on the software
ten-key are obtained from the input coordinates and
are converted into corresponding numerical values
(results).

30 A step S124 sends a key code by converting
the numerical values (results) obtained in the step
S123 into the key code.

35 A step S114 carries out a so-called password
type security by discriminating whether or not the
input coordinates converted into the positions on the
software ten-key in the step S123 matches the
registered data with respect to the column of the
numerical values (0, 1, 2, ..., 9) of the keys of the

1 software ten-key.

A step S115 carries out a process corresponding to a result of the authentication.

Therefore, the frame of the software ten-key
5 is set based on the origin (x0, y0) which is
determined by the random number on the screen 11, and
only the frame of the software ten-key is displayed
and the software ten-key itself is not displayed. The
coordinates are input by placing the card within the
10 displayed frame and pushing positions of the holes or
openings, cutouts or marks of the card by the pen.
The input coordinates are converted into the pushed
keys of the software ten-key. The authentication is
judged as being acceptable if a plurality of numbers
15 corresponding to the output key code match the
registered data, and the authentication is judged as
not being acceptable if the plurality of numbers
corresponding to the output key code do not match the
registered data.

20 In the description given above, the software ten-key has $10 \times n$ keys, but the software ten-key may of course have $m \times n$ keys arranged therein. In addition, a software keyboard having keys of an ordinary keyboard, such as alphabet keys, Japanese Kana character keys
25 and symbol keys may be used in place of the software ten-key.

FIGS.15A and 15B respectively are diagrams showing the structure of the card.

FIG.15A shows a card having holes provided
30 at arbitrary positions on a mxn grid. In this
particular case, 4 holes are provided in the card and
shipped together with the computer system. The
coordinate values of the positions of the 4 holes in
the card are registered in an internal table of the
35 computer system as the registered data.

FIG.15B shows a card having perforated parts at intersections of a $m \times n$ grid so that arbitrary

1 perforated parts can be removed by punching to form
holes.

In FIG.15B, (b-1) shows the card having the
perforated parts at the intersections of the mxn grid,
5 where the perforated parts can be punched and removed
with ease.

In FIG.15B, (b-2) shows the intersection
parts of the grid shown in (b-1) on an enlarged scale.
As shown on the enlarged scale, the intersection part
10 is punched out in a circular shape except for small
portions, so that the entire intersection part can be
punched out and removed to form a hole by pushing the
intersection part by a pen or the like. Hence, the
holes can be formed at arbitrary intersection parts of
15 the card.

In FIG.15B, (b-3) shows a case where an ID
"1690" is set by punching out and removing the
intersection parts to form the holes at the positions
shown on the 10 column x n row grid. Hence, the user
20 can register in the computer system the ID of a unique
card which is arbitrarily created by the user.

By providing the mxn grid on the card and
forming the holes in the card at arbitrary coordinate
positions, it is possible to input predetermined
25 coordinate values by placing within the card frame 12
which is displayed on the screen 11 as described above
and pushing the positions of the holes in the card.

Next, a description will be given of a card
having a shape other than that described above, by
30 referring to FIG.16. More particularly, a description
will be given of a case where the resistor layer
system is employed and a plurality of projections are
provided on the card as shown in FIG.16. A
transparent resistor layer is provided on the screen
35 11, and a card 34 having a plurality of pins is placed
within the displayed card frame and pushed against the
screen 11. In the case shown in FIG.16, the resistor

1 layer is pushed by 3 pins of the card 34, and a
resistance corresponding to a weighted average
coordinate of the 3 pushed points is detected as shown
by a formula $(x, y) = (x_1, y_1)(x_2, y_2)(x_3, y_3)$ shown
5 in FIG.16. For this reason, the positions of the
plurality of pins of the card 34 are set in advance so
that a desired weighted average coordinate is
obtained, and it is possible to judge that the
authentication is acceptable if the weighted average
10 coordinate matches the registered data and to judge
that the authentication is not acceptable if the
weighted average coordinate does not match the
registered data,

FIG.17 is a flow chart for explaining a
15 fixed value comparison in the present invention. A
detection error is included in the coordinate detected
by the position detecting apparatus such as the
coordinate detector. In addition, the manner in which
the user pushes the screen by the pen also depends on
20 the individual user. For this reason, it is always
necessary to provide a tolerable range for the
comparison of the detected coordinate and the
registered coordinate.

In FIG.17, a step S121 sets tolerable ranges
25 Δx and Δy . More particularly, a card is placed within
the card frame 12 which is displayed on the screen 11,
and the pen is used to input the coordinates, as
described above. When detecting the input
coordinates, the tolerable ranges Δx and Δy are set to
30 fixed values.

A step S122 compares X and $x_{n+1} \pm \Delta x$, where X
denotes the X coordinate of the input coordinate (X, Y) ,
and x_n denotes the x coordinate of the n th
registered data (x_n, y_n) .

35 A step S123 decides whether or not $x_n - \Delta x \leq X \leq x_{n+1} + \Delta x$ by determining whether or not the X coordinate
of the input coordinate (X, Y) falls within the

1 tolerable range Δx of the error set in the step S121.
If the decision result in the step S123 is YES, the
error is within the tolerable range Δx , and the
process advances to a step S124. On the other hand,
5 if the decision result in the step S123 is NO, the
error is outside the tolerable range Δx , and thus, a
non-match output is made and the process ends.

The step S124 compares Y and $yn \pm \Delta y$,
similarly to the step S122, where Y denotes the Y
10 coordinate of the input coordinate (X, Y), and yn
denotes the y coordinate of the nth registered data
(xn , yn).

A step S125 decides whether or not $yn - \Delta y \leq Y \leq yn + \Delta y$ by determining whether or not the Y coordinate
15 of the input coordinate (X, Y) falls within the
tolerable range Δy of the error set in the step S124.
If the decision result in the step S125 is YES, the
error is within the tolerable range Δy , and the
process advances to a step S126. The step S126 makes
20 a coordinate match output, and the process ends. On
the other hand, if the decision result in the step
S125 is NO, the error is outside the tolerable range
 Δy , and thus, a non-match output is made and the
process ends.

25 Therefore, the tolerable ranges Δx and Δy
are set to fixed values, and the coordinate match is
detected when the input coordinate (X, Y) detected on
the screen 11 falls within the tolerable ranges Δx and
 Δy of the registered data. As a result, the
30 coordinate match is correctly detected even if an
error occurs to a certain extent when making the
coordinate input, as long as the error is within the
tolerable range.

FIGS.18A and 18B respectively are diagrams
35 for explaining a process of setting a security level.

FIG.18A is a flow chart showing the process.
In FIG.18A, a step S131 checks the security

1 level.

A step S132 sets tolerable ranges Δx_m and Δy_m suited for the security level. For example, the tolerable ranges Δx_m and Δy_m are set to small values when making the security level high, and the tolerable ranges Δx_m and Δy_m are set to large values when making the security level low.

A step S133 makes a comparison based on the flow chart described above in conjunction with FIG.17, 10 based on the tolerable ranges Δx_m and Δy_m which are set in the step S132 depending on the security level, so as to make a coordinate match output or a coordinate non-match output.

Therefore, by setting the tolerable ranges Δx and Δy small or large depending on whether the security level is high or low, it becomes possible to arbitrarily set strict or relaxed judging conditions for the comparison carried out with respect to the input coordinate.

20 In FIG.18B, the judging conditions are most relaxed for a security level 1, and are most strict for a security level 1 (alphabet "1").

FIGS.19A and 19B respectively are diagrams for explaining a process of setting a range of a relative coordinate in the present invention. With respect to the displayed card frame, the card position of the card placed by the user always includes a positioning error. This positioning error can be absorbed by setting a tolerable range with respect to the card origin coordinate (x_0 , y_0).

FIG.19A shows the data, where the point Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 indicate the points set within the card. The card origin is determined by the origin (x_0 , y_0) on the screen 11 which displays the card frame and the tolerable range (Δx_0 , Δy_0). The registration data of the hole coordinates within the card indicate the registered coordinates of the holes points on the

1 card. A minimum min of the comparison coordinate
range is obtained by subtracting the tolerable range
(Δx_0 , Δy_0) from the card origin (x_0 , y_0) and adding
the coordinate of each point to the subtracted result
5 as shown in FIG.19A. A maximum max of the comparison
coordinate range is obtained by adding the tolerable
range (Δx_0 , Δy_0) to the card origin (x_0 , y_0) and
adding the coordinate of each point to the added
result as shown in FIG.19A.

10 FIG.19B is a flow chart for the process of
setting the range of the relative coordinate.

In FIG.19B, a step S141 calculates a comparison coordinate min/max from the registered data, the card origin (x_0 , y_0) and the tolerable range (Δx_0 , Δy_0). That is, as described above in conjunction with FIG.19A, the comparison coordinate min/max is calculated based on the registered data of the holes in the card, the card origin (x_0 , y_0) and the tolerable range (Δx_0 , Δy_0).

20 A step S142 makes a coordinate check. In
other words, the card is placed within the card frame
displayed on the screen 11, and the coordinates are
input by pushing the positions of the holes or
openings, cutouts or marks of the card. Then, the
25 authentication is judged as being acceptable if the
input coordinates fall within the range of the
comparison coordinates min and max, and the
authentication is judged as not being acceptable if
the input coordinates do not fall within the range of
30 the comparison coordinates min and max.

A step S143 notifies a result of the authentication to the software of the CPU 1.

Therefore, the range of the comparison coordinate min/max is calculated based on the registered data within the card, the card origin and the tolerable range, and a discrimination is made to determine whether or not the input coordinate fall

1 habit of each individual user, it is possible to
obtain the tolerable range in advance for each user,
and the security level can be set high by setting the
tolerable range narrow.

5 FIG.21 is a flow chart for explaining the
detection end operation which is independent of the
order. The user himself can input his ID in a series
of operations without hesitation. Hence, instead of
detecting the end by a time out of a fixed value, it
10 is possible to obtain an average time it takes for the
user to input his ID, and to detect the end when the
time in which no input is made during the input
operation becomes long compared to the input time or
input speed up to then. It is possible to improve the
15 security with which the user himself is confirmed.

In FIG.21, a step S161 sets an initial value t_0 to an input wait time out t .

A step S162 decides whether or not a coordinate input is a first input. If the decision result in the step S162 is YES, a step S163 saves (stores) the input coordinate, and the process advances to a step S164. If the decision result in the step S162 is NO, the process returns to the step S162 to assume a wait state.

25 The step S164 decides whether or not a coordinate input is made. If the decision result in the step S164 is YES, a step S165 saves the input coordinate, and a step S166 calculates an average input interval t_{AVE} from a time interval from the 30 previous input and updates the input wait time out t . As a result, the input wait time out t is updated to the average input interval t_{AVE} . The process returns to the step S164 to repeat the above described process after the step S166. On the other hand, if the 35 decision result in the step S164 is NO, the process advances to a step S167.

The step S167 decides whether or not n times

1 the input wait time out t is exceeded. If the
decision result in the step S167 is YES, it is judged
that the present wait time has exceeded n times the
input wait time out t . Hence, in this case, it is
5 judged that the coordinate input has ended, and a step
S168 compares the input coordinates and the registered
data. On the other hand, if the decision result in
the step S167 is NO, the process returns to the step
S164 to wait for the coordinate input.

10 A step S169 decides whether or not the input
coordinates and the registered data match. An ID
authentication output is made if the decision result
in the step S169 is YES. But if the decision result
in the step S169 is NO, a non-match output is made.

15 Therefore, an average value of the intervals
of the coordinate inputs is obtained, and the end of
the coordinate input is detected when no coordinate
input is made for a time interval greater than or
equal to n times the obtained average value. Then,
20 the input coordinates and the registered data are
compared, and it is judged that the authentication is
acceptable if the compared data match while it is
judged that the authentication is not acceptable if
the compared data do not match.

25 FIG.22 is a flow chart is a flow chart for
explaining the detection end operation which is
dependent on the order.

In FIG.22, a step S171 sets an initial value
 t_0 to an input wait time out t .

30 A step S172 decides whether or not a
coordinate input is a first input. If the decision
result in the step S172 is NO, the process returns to
the step S172 to assume a wait state.

If the decision result in the step S172 is
35 YES, a step S173 saves (stores) the input coordinate.

A step S174 compares the input data of the
first coordinate input and the registered data, by

1 the step S182 is YES. On the other hand, if the
decision result in the step S182 is NO, a non-match
output is made and the process ends.

5 The step S183 decides whether or not n times
the input wait time out t is exceeded. If the
decision result in the step S183 is YES, it is judged
that the present wait time has exceeded n times the
input wait time out t. Hence, in this case, it is
judged that the coordinate input has ended, and the
10 process advances to a step S184. On the other hand,
if the decision result in the step S183 is NO, the
process returns to the step S176 to wait for the
coordinate input.

The step S184 compares the number of inputs
15 and the number of registered data.

A step S185 decides whether or not the
number of inputs and the number of registered data
match. An ID authentication output is made and the
process ends if the decision result in the step S185
20 is YES. But if the decision result in the step S185
is NO, a non-match output is made and the process
ends.

Therefore, an average value of the intervals
of the coordinate inputs is obtained, and the end of
25 the coordinate input is detected when no coordinate
input is made for a time interval greater than or
equal to n times the obtained average value. Then,
the input coordinates and the registered data are
compared for the number of registered data or the
30 number of registrations, and it is judged that the
authentication is acceptable if the compared data
match while it is judged that the authentication is
not acceptable if the compared data do not match.

Next, a detailed description will be given
35 of the operation of pushing the positions of the holes
or openings, cutouts or marks of the card 34 which is
placed on the coordinate detector 6 such as the tablet

1 comparing the coordinate input saved in the step S173
and the registered data.

5 A step S175 decides whether or not the saved coordinate input matches the registered data. If the decision result in the step S175 is YES, the process advances to a step S176. On the other hand, if the decision result in the step S175 is NO, a non-match output is made and the process ends.

10 A step S176 decides whether or not a coordinate input is made. If the decision result in the step S176 is YES, the process advances to a step S177. On the other hand, the process advances to a step S183 if the decision result in the step S176 is NO.

15 The step S177 saves the input coordinate since it is detected in the step S176 that the coordinate input is made.

20 A step S178 compares a number of inputs and a number of registered data or a number of registrations.

25 A step S179 decides whether or not the number of inputs exceeds the number of registered data. If the decision result in the step S179 is YES, a non-match output is made and the process ends. On the other hand, the process advances to a step S180 if the decision result in the step S179 is NO.

30 A step S180 calculates an average input interval t_{AVE} from a time interval from the previous input and updates the input wait time out t . As a result, the input wait time out t is updated to the average input interval t_{AVE} .

A step S181 compares the coordinate input and the registered data.

35 A step S182 decides whether or not the coordinate input and the registered data compared in the step S181 match. The process returns to the step S176 to assume a wait state if the decision result in

1 by use of the pen, by referring to a flow chart shown
in FIG.23, with respect to a case where the frame of
the card 34 is not displayed on the coordinate
detector 6 as shown in FIG.24A.

5 FIG.23 is a flow chart showing the operation
of placing the card at an arbitrary position on the
tablet, the touch panel or the like.

10 In FIG.23, a step S191 starts an ID
authentication process of the coordinate detecting
microcomputer 4 by the software of the CPU 1.

A step S192 the ID authentication process is
started by the coordinate detecting microcomputer 4.

15 A step S193 detects a card position from a
card origin (x00, y00) and another specific point
(x01, y01) on the card. As will be described later in
conjunction with FIG.24A, for example, a bottom left
coordinate (x00, y00) of the card 34 is pushed first
by the pen on the tablet 21 and is detected as the
card origin (x00, y00), and a bottom right coordinate
20 (x01, y01) of the card 34 is pushed second by the pen
and is detected as the other specific point (x01,
y01).

25 A step S194 sets on the screen a 10xn
software ten-key corresponding to the detected card
position. The software ten-key is set virtually on
the screen, and the frame of the card is not
displayed.

30 A step S195 detects the coordinates and
analyzes the ten-key input. More particularly, the
input coordinates are detected when the positions of
the holes or openings, cutouts or marks of the card 34
are pushed by the pen, and the detected input
coordinates are converted into numerical values
(results) of the ten-key corresponding to the
35 positions on the software ten-key.

A step S196 sends a key code by converting
the numerical values (results) obtained in the step

1 FIG.24A shows an image of the coordinate
input on the tablet, touch panel or the like. The
card 34 is placed on the tablet 21, and the holes or
openings, cutouts or marks of the card 34 are
5 successively pushed by the pen at the bottom left and
the bottom right of the card 34, so as to input the
origin (x00, y00) and the other specific point (x01,
y01). The position of the card 34 is determined from
the coordinate values and the inclination of the
10 origin (x00, y00) and the other specific point (x01,
y01). Then, the positions of the holes or openings,
cutouts or marks at 4 points on the card 34 are
successively pushed by the pen, so as to input the
coordinates (x0, y0), (x1, y1), (x2, y2) and (x3, y3).

15 FIG.24B shows the registered data.

 In FIG.24B, the point Nos. indicate the
numbers sequentially assigned to the coordinates which
are input by pushing the positions of the holes or
openings, cutouts or marks of the card 34 in FIG.24A.
20 In this particular case, there are 4 point Nos. 1
through 4.

 The detected coordinates are the coordinates
(x1, y1), (x2, y2), (x3, y3) and (x4, y4) which are
detected at the point Nos. 1 through 4.

25 The card position detection coordinates are
obtained as shown based on the coordinate values of
the card origin (x00, y00) at the bottom left corner
of the card 34 and the other specific point (x01,
y01), and inclinations $\sin\Delta\theta$ and $\cos\Delta\theta$ and a distance
30 l0 between the positioning holes or the like are
obtained. The software ten-key comparison coordinates
are obtained by converting the coordinates (x1, y1),
(x2, y2), (x3, y3) and (x4, y4) at the 4 point Nos. 1
through 4 into coordinate values (x1', y1'), (x2',
35 y2'), (x3', y3') and (x4', y4') on the software ten-
key based on the card position detection coordinates
using the formulas shown in FIG.24B.

1 As shown in FIG.26 which will be described later, the
2 card 34 is placed on the tablet 21, and the input
3 coordinates are detected by detecting the position of
4 the holes or openings, cutouts or marks of the card 34
5 pushed by the pen.

6 A step S203 decides whether or not the input
7 coordinate corresponds to the ID authentication/input
8 end region. In other words, the step S203 decides
9 whether or not the input coordinate detected in the
10 step S202 corresponds to the region where the ID
11 authentication is started or the region where the
12 input ends. If the decision result in the step S203
13 is YES, the process advances to a step S204. If the
14 decision result in the step S203 is NO, other
15 processes are carried out.

16 The step S204 carries out an ID
17 authentication process. As described above in
18 conjunction with FIGS.23 and 24, the software ten-key
19 is set in a virtual manner within the computer system
20 based on the card origin (x00, y00) and the other
21 specific point (x01, y01) in accordance with the input
22 coordinates detected in the step S202. Then, when the
23 positions of the holes or openings, cutouts or marks
24 of the card 34 are successively pushed third through
25 sixth at the coordinates (x1, y1), (y2, x2), (x3, y3)
26 and (x4, y4) of the point Nos. 1 through 4, the result
27 is converted into the numerical values and output as
28 the key code.

29 Therefore, the operation of setting the
30 software ten-key in the virtual manner by specifying
31 the origin and the specific point by pushing the
32 positions of the holes or openings, cutouts or marks
33 of the card 34 at the bottom left and the bottom right
34 of the card 34 after placing the card 34 on the tablet
35 21 shown in FIG.26, and successively pushing the
36 positions of the holes or openings, cutouts or marks
37 of the card 34 at the point Nos. 1 through 4 by the

1 pen and converting the input coordinates into the numerical values which are further converted into the key code, can be carried out locally in the coordinate detecting microcomputer 4.

5 A step S205 carries out a so-called password
type security by discriminating whether or not the key
converted from the coordinate of the ten-key in the
step S204 matches the registered data with respect to
the column of the numerical values (0, 1, 2, ..., 9)
10 of the keys of the ten-key.

A step S206 carries out a process corresponding to a result of the authentication.

Therefore, the origin (x00, y00) and the other specific point (x01, y01) are input on the coordinate input apparatus such as the tablet and the touch panel so as to set the software ten-key in a virtual manner, and both the frame of the ten-key and the ten-key itself are not displayed. The card 34 is placed on the coordinate input apparatus, and the coordinates are input by pushing the positions of the holes or openings, cutouts or marks of the card 34 by the pen. The read input coordinate values are converted into the keys of the software ten-key which are pushed, by a local process carried out by the coordinate detecting microcomputer 4. Thereafter, the software of the CPU 1 compares the values of the pushed keys and the registered data, and it is judged that the authentication is acceptable if the compared data match and that the authentication is not acceptable if the compared data do not match. As a result, it is possible to make the authentication by inputting a string of arbitrary numbers or the like from the tablet, touch panel or the like which cannot display the card frame or the like.

35 FIG.26 is a diagram for explaining the
definition of the ID authentication start/ID input end
in the present invention. A region of the ID

1 authentication/input end is provided at a bottom left
2 corner of the tablet 21, for use in instructing the
3 start of the ID authentication or the end of the ID
4 input in the step S203 shown in FIG.25 described
5 above. A more detailed description will be given
6 later in conjunction with FIG.27. In this particular
7 case, the specific region at the bottom left corner of
8 the tablet 21, the touch panel or the like is pushed
9 by the pen, so as to start the ID authentication
10 process of the coordinate detecting microcomputer 4 in
11 the step S204. Next, the positions of the holes or
12 openings, cutouts or marks at the bottom left corner
13 and the bottom right corner of the card 34 which is
14 placed on the tablet 21, the touch panel or the like
15 are successively pushed by the pen, so as to input the
16 card origin (x00, y00) and the other specific point
17 (x01, y01). The position of the card 34 is determined
18 from the coordinate values and inclination of the card
19 origin (x00, y00) and the other specific point (x01,
20 y01). Thereafter, the coordinates (x1, y1), (x2, y2),
21 (x3, y3) and (x4, y4) are input by successively
22 pushing the positions of the holes or openings,
23 cutouts or marks at the 4 points on the card 34 by the
24 pen. Further, the specific region at the bottom left
25 corner of the tablet 21, the touch panel or the like
is pushed again by the pen, so as to notify the end of
the ID input to the coordinate detecting microcomputer
4.

FIG.27 is a flow chart for explaining an end
30 detecting process responsive to a coordinate input
from a specific region on the tablet, the touch panel
or the like, depending on the input order, in the
present invention.

In FIG.27, a step S211 decides whether or
35 not the input is an nth input. In the case shown in
FIG.26, a decision is made to determine whether or not
the input is the fourth input and that the coordinates

1 of the 4 points have been input. If the decision
result in the step S211 is YES, the process advances
to a step S213. On the other hand, the process
advances to a step S212 if the decision result in the
5 step S211 is NO.

The step S212 decides whether or not the
input has ended, by discriminating whether or not the
coordinate within an end region at the bottom left
corner of the tablet 21, the touch panel or the like
10 is input. The process returns to the step S211 if the
decision result in the step S212 is NO. If the
decision result in the step S212 is YES, a step S217
compares the number of inputs and the number of
registered data or the number of registrations. A
15 step 3 decides whether or not the number of inputs
and the number of registered data match, and an ID
authentication output is made if the compared numbers
match while a non-match output is made if the compared
numbers do not match.

20 The step S213 saves the input coordinate.

A step S214 compares the number of inputs
and the number of registered data or the number of
registrations.

A step S215 decides whether or not the
25 number of inputs exceeds the number of registered
data. If the decision result in the step S215 is YES,
a non-match output is made. On the other hand, the
process advances to a step S216 if the decision result
in the step S215 is NO.

30 The step S216 compares the nth input and the
registered data.

A step S219 decides whether or not the data
compared in the step S216 match. If the decision
result in the step S219 is YES, the process returns to
35 the step S211 so as to wait for the next input. If
the decision result in the step S219 is NO, a non-
match output is made.

1 Therefore, the end of the coordinate input
is detected if the decision result in the step S212 is
YES by detecting the coordinate input from the
specific region of the tablet 21, the touch panel or
5 the like, and not based on the time out. In addition,
the input coordinates are successively compared with
the registered data in the input order, and the ID
authentication output is made when the compared data
match while the non-match output is made when the
10 compared data do not match.

FIG.28 is a diagram for explaining the
process of increasing the number of IDs to be
authenticated in the present invention. The
registered data in this case include the following
15 contents.

In FIG.28, the point Nos. indicate the
numbers sequentially assigned to the coordinates which
are input by pushing the positions of the holes or
openings, cutouts or marks of the card 34 in FIG.24A
20 or FIG.26. In this particular case, it is assumed for
the sake of convenience that there are 4 point Nos. 1
through 4.

The detected coordinates are the coordinates
(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), (x_3, y_3) and (x_4, y_4) which are
25 detected at the point Nos. 1 through 4.

The card position detection coordinates are
obtained as shown based on the coordinate values of
the card origin (x_{00}, y_{00}) at the bottom left corner
of the card 34 and the other specific point ($x_{01},
30 y_{01}$), and the inclinations $\sin\Delta\theta$ and $\cos\Delta\theta$ and the
distance l_0 between the positioning holes or the like
are obtained. The software ten-key comparison
coordinates are obtained by converting the coordinates
(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), (x_3, y_3) and (x_4, y_4) at the 4
35 point Nos. 1 through 4 into coordinate values (x'_1, y'_1),
(x'_2, y'_2), (x'_3, y'_3) and (x'_4, y'_4) on the
software ten-key based on the card position detection

1 coordinates using the formulas shown in FIG.28.

The registered coordinates correspond to the coordinates which are detected.

In this case, the software ten-key is not used. In the case where the software ten-key is used and 4 rows x 10 columns of keys are provided, 1 arbitrary key (number) is selected from each row. Accordingly, there are $10^4=10000$ combinations of keys (numbers). On the other hand, in the case where no software ten-key is used, the restriction to select 1 hole or the like from each row is removed, and the first input is made by selecting an arbitrary 1 of 40 holes or the like, the second input is made by selecting an arbitrary 1 of the remaining 39 holes or the like, and so on, so that there are $40 \times 39 \times 38 \times 37 = 2193360$ combinations. The point which is once selected is excluded from the subsequent selection because there is a possibility of the same coordinate being input a plurality of times due to a bouncing of the pen when the pen pushes the position of the hole or the like. When the coordinate detecting microcomputer 4 judges that the input coordinates match the registered data, the coordinate detecting microcomputer 4 outputs a corresponding key code which is registered separately.

On the other hand, when 4 rows x 10 columns of keys of the software ten-key are set in a virtual manner on the tablet 21, the touch panel or the like in correspondence with the card origin (x00, y00) at the bottom left corner of the card and the other specific point (x01, y01) at the bottom right corner of the card, arbitrary 4 holes or openings, cutouts or marks are selected from all of the 4 rows x 10 columns of corresponding keys. Hence, if the ID is input in 4 digits of a decimal number, there are a total of $40 \times 39 \times 38 \times 37 = 2193360$ combinations for the ID, which is 219 times the number of combinations for the ID if

1 the ID is successively input by use of the
conventional ten-key. In this case, if a total of 2
holes or openings, cutouts or marks of the card are
used as the card origin and the other specific point,
5 the ID can be input using the remaining 38 holes or
openings, cutouts or marks of the card, and there are
a total of $38 \times 37 \times 36 \times 35 = 1771560$ combinations for the
ID, which is 177 times the number of combinations for
the ID if the ID is successively input by use of the
10 conventional ten-key.

Therefore, the software ten-key can be set
in a virtual manner on the tablet 21, the touch panel
or the like and not displayed, by placing the card on
the tablet 21, the touch panel or the like and
15 specifying arbitrary 2 points on the card, such as the
card origin (x00, y00) at the bottom left corner of
the card and the other specific point at the bottom
right corner of the card. By inputting the
coordinates from the software ten-key and converting
20 the input coordinates into the numerical values based
on the input coordinate values, it is possible to
considerably increase the number of combinations of
the ID compared to the conventional case which inputs
the coordinates by pushing the ten-key. For example,
25 the reliability can be improved to several hundred
time or more as compared to the conventional case, and
it is possible to improve the reliability of the
security and to prevent the ID from being easily
stolen by a third party.

30 FIG.29 shows a first application of the
present invention. In this first application, the
present invention is applied to the pen PC (pen input
type personal computer). A card such as the card (or
ID card) 34 is placed on the screen 32 of the pen PC,
35 and the holes or openings, cutouts or marks of the
card are pushed by the pen 33. The input coordinates
are detected by the transparent coordinate detector

1 arranged on the screen 32 or, in the case of the
electromagnetic induction type, by the non-transparent
coordinate detector arranged below the screen 32. The
authentication is made by comparing the input
5 coordinates and the registered ID as described above.
The card frame may be displayed on the screen 32, so
that the card 34 is placed within the displayed card
frame and the coordinates are input by pushing the
positions of the holes or openings, cutouts or marks
10 of the card 34 by the pen 33. Alternatively, instead
of displaying the card frame, it is possible to set
the card frame or the frame of the software ten-key in
a virtual manner based on the pushing of the positions
of predetermined one or plurality of holes or
15 openings, cutouts or marks of the card 34 by the pen
33. In any case, the input coordinates are detected
based on the positions of the holes or openings,
cutouts or marks of the card 34 pushed by the pen 33
with reference to the displayed frame or the frame
20 which is set in a virtual manner within the computer
system, and the authentication is made by comparing
the input coordinates and the registered coordinates
or registered data.

FIG.30 shows a second application of the
25 present invention. The pen input type computer 41
shown in FIG.30 which is portable has already been
developed. The pen input type computer 41 is mounted
with the display part 42 made of a thin liquid crystal
display panel having B5 or A4 size, for example. A
30 transparent touch panel which is not shown is provided
to cover the front face of this display part 42. When
the input pen 43 is moved to a close proximity of,
touches or, lightly pushes on this touch panel, it is
possible to detect the coordinate indicated by the pen
35 43. The display part 42 is of course not limited to
the liquid crystal display, and the present invention
is similarly applicable to cases where the display

1 part 42 is made of a plasma discharge panel or a CRT. The pen input type computer 41 may have an internal structure shown in FIG.1, for example. In addition, the present invention is not only applicable to the
5 pen input type computer 41, but is similarly applicable to a word processor, an electronic notebook or diary, a desk top apparatus coupled to a coordinate detecting apparatus, and various kinds of programmable apparatuses having a coordinate detecting apparatus
10 such as cash dispensers. Furthermore, the types of computer input roughly include the resistor layer type, the electrostatic coupling type and the electromagnetic induction type, but the present invention may employ any of such types of computer
15 input. In the case of the electromagnetic induction type, the coordinate detector which is arranged below the screen such as the liquid crystal display detects the coordinate by sensing the magnetism of the pen or stylus. Moreover, the input is not limited to a pen
20 input, and the present invention is applicable to a touch panel or the like which receives an input by the user's finger tips.

In another embodiment of the present invention, a program for making a computer carry out
25 the user authentication method of the present invention described above is stored in a computer readable storage medium. In other words, the program for making the coordinate detecting microcomputer 4 shown in FIG.1 or, the CPU 1 and the coordinate
30 detecting microcomputer 4 or, a single CPU which realizes the functions of the CPU 1 and the coordinate detecting microcomputer 4, carry out the user authentication method of the present invention described above is stored in the storage medium such
35 as the CD-ROM 8a and the floppy disk 9a. The storage medium is of course not limited to the CD-ROM and the floppy disk, and may be any kind of storage medium

1 capable of storing the program, including
semiconductor memory devices such as a ROM, an EPROM,
an EEPROM and a RAM, various disks such as an optical
disk, a magneto-optic disk and a magnetic disk, and a
5 card shaped recording medium.

Next, a description will be given of the user authentication card according to the present invention, by referring to FIGS.31 through 34.

FIG.31 is a diagram showing a first 10 embodiment of the user authentication card. In FIG.31, a card 34-1 has a cutout 341 at a top right corner, and an ID input region 350 at a central portion. This ID input region 350 is provided with the holes or openings, cutouts or marks for inputting 15 the user ID or, the perforated parts which may be punched out as described above in conjunction with FIGS.15A and 15B. By making the shape of the card 34-1 asymmetrical with respect to the top and bottom and to the right and left, the user can easily recognize 20 the front and back sides and the top and bottom of the card 34-1. In the case of the card 34-1 shown in FIG.31, the user is notified in advance that the card 34-1 should be placed on the screen of the coordinate detector in a direction such that the cutout 341 of 25 the card 34-1 is located at the top right corner of the card 34-1. Accordingly, the front and back sides and the top and bottom of the card 34-1 are automatically arranged in the correct position when the user places the card 34-1 on the screen of the 30 coordinate detector so that the cutout 341 is located at the top right corner of the card 34-1. For this reason, it is possible to positively prevent an erroneous input of the user ID which would occur if the front and back sides and the top and bottom of the 35 card 34-1 were arranged in an incorrect position.

In order to input the user ID or the like, it is sufficient if the coordinate can be specified.

1 Hence, the hole may penetrate the card or, the hole
may be a cavity which does not penetrate the card, as
long as the coordinate can be specified. In other
words, the card may be provided with an opening, a
5 hole in the form of a cavity, a penetrating hole, a
cutout, a printed mark, a projection or the like. In
the case of the pen PC which will be described later,
there are the resistor layer type, electrostatic
coupling type, electromagnetic induction type and the
10 like. For example, in the case of the electromagnetic
induction type, the coordinate is detected by sensing
magnetism of a pen (or stylus) by a coordinate
detector which is arranged below the screen, and the
magnetism can be sensed even if the pen does not make
15 direct contact with the screen. Hence, in this case,
the card does not necessarily have to be provided with
a penetrating hole, and the hole may be a cavity or
the like which does not penetrate the card. In
addition, a mark may be provided on the card in place
20 of the hole.

FIGS. 32A and 32B respectively are diagrams showing a second embodiment of the user authentication card. As shown in FIG. 32A, a mark 342 made up of an indication "A" to indicate the front side is printed 25 on the front side of a card 34-2. In addition, a mark 343 made up of an indication "B" to indicate the back side is printed on the back side of the card 34-2 as shown in FIG. 32B. For example, it is possible to omit the mark 343 indicating the back side, and to provide 30 a mark on only one of the front and back sides of the card 34-2. In addition, the marks 342 and 343 may be formed on the card 34-2 as a variation in geometrical configuration such as a cavity or a projection. The ID input region 350 at a central portion of the card 35 34-2. This ID input region 350 is provided with the holes or openings, cutouts or marks for inputting the user ID or, the perforated parts which may be punched

1 out and removed as described above in conjunction with FIGS.15A and 15B. When placing the card 34-2 on the screen, the user arranges the card 34-2 in a direction such that the mark 342 can be read correctly as "A".
5 Accordingly, the front and back sides and the top and bottom of the card 34-2 are automatically arranged in the correct position when the user places the card 34-2 on the screen of the coordinate detector so that the mark 342 can be read correctly as "A", and for this
10 reason, it is possible to positively prevent an erroneous input of the user ID which would occur if the front and back sides and the top and bottom of the card 34-2 were arranged in an incorrect position.

In the case where the screen is constructed
15 so that the coordinate input is only possible when a pen or the like makes direct contact with the screen, the ID input region 350 of the cards 34-1 and 34-2 shown in FIGS.31 and 32 includes a plurality of discontinuous holes, openings, cutouts or, perforated
20 parts which may be punched out and removed as described above in conjunction with FIGS.15A and 15B. In this case, the cards 34-1 and 34-2 may be made of a transparent material or a non-transparent material. On the other hand, in the case where the screen is
25 constructed so that the coordinate input is possible even when a pen or the like does not make direct contact with the screen, the ID input region 350 of the cards 34-1 and 34-2 includes a plurality of discontinuous holes, openings, cutouts, marks or, perforated parts which may be punched out and removed as described above in conjunction with FIGS.15A and 15B. In this case, the cards 34-1 and 34-2 may be made of a transparent material or a non-transparent material.

30 35 FIG.33 is a diagram showing a third embodiment of the user authentication card. In FIG.33, holes 344a and 344b are formed at positions

1 asymmetrical to the top and bottom and to the right
and left of a card 34-3. The ID input region 350 is
provided at a central portion of the card 34-3. This
ID input region 350 is provided with the holes or
5 openings, cutouts or marks for inputting the user ID
or, the perforated parts which may be punched out as
described above in conjunction with FIGS.15A and 15B.
As described above in conjunction with FIGS.5A and 5B,
the holes 344a and 344b are used when inputting data
10 with respect to the position of the card 34-3 to the
coordinate detecting microcomputer 4. In addition,
the hole 344a formed at the top right corner of the
card 34-3 also functions as a direction specifying
means for enabling the user to correctly recognize the
15 front and back sides and the top and bottom of the
card 34-3, similarly to the card shown in FIG.31 or
FIGS.32A and 32B. By making the positions of the
holes 344a and 344b asymmetrical to the top and bottom
and to the right and left of the card 34-3, the user
20 can easily and correctly recognize the front and back
sides and the top and bottom of the card 34-3. In the
case of the card 34-3 shown in FIG.33, the user is
notified in advance that the card 34-3 should be
placed on the screen of the coordinate detector in a
25 direction such that the hole 344a of the card 34-3 is
located at the top right corner of the card 34-3.
Accordingly, the front and back sides and the top and
bottom of the card 34-3 are automatically arranged in
the correct position when the user places the card 34-
30 3 on the screen of the coordinate detector so that the
hole 344a is located at the top right corner of the
card 34-3. For this reason, it is possible to
positively prevent an erroneous input of the user ID
which would occur if the front and back sides and the
35 top and bottom of the card 34-3 were arranged in an
incorrect position.

FIG.34 is a diagram showing a fourth

- 1 embodiment of the user authentication card. In
FIG.34, marks 345a and 345b are formed at positions
asymmetrical to the top and bottom and to the right
and left of a card 34-4. The ID input region 350 is
5 provided at a central portion of the card 34-4. This
ID input region 350 is provided with the holes or
openings, cutouts or marks for inputting the user ID
or, the perforated parts which may be punched out as
described above in conjunction with FIGS.15A and 15B.
- 10 As described above in conjunction with FIGS.5A and 5B,
the marks 345a and 345b are used when inputting data
with respect to the position of the card 34-4 to the
coordinate detecting microcomputer 4. In addition,
the mark 345a formed at the top right corner of the
15 card 34-4 also functions as a direction specifying
means for enabling the user to correctly recognize the
front and back sides and the top and bottom of the
card 34-4, similarly to the card shown in FIG.31 or
FIGS.32A and 32B. By making the positions of the
20 marks 345a and 345b asymmetrical to the top and bottom
and to the right and left of the card 34-4, the user
can easily and correctly recognize the front and back
sides and the top and bottom of the card 34-4. In the
case of the card 34-4 shown in FIG.34, the user is
25 notified in advance that the card 34-4 should be
placed on the screen of the coordinate detector in a
direction such that the mark 345a of the card 34-4 is
located at the top right corner of the card 34-4.
Accordingly, the front and back sides and the top and
30 bottom of the card 34-4 are automatically arranged in
the correct position when the user places the card 34-
4 on the screen of the coordinate detector so that the
mark 345a is located at the top right corner of the
card 34-4. For this reason, it is possible to
35 positively prevent an erroneous input of the user ID
which would occur if the front and back sides and the
top and bottom of the card 34-4 were arranged in an

1 incorrect position.

In the case where the screen is constructed so that the coordinate input is only possible when a pen or the like makes direct contact with the screen, 5 the ID input region 350 of the cards 34-3 and 34-4 shown in FIGS.33 and 34 includes a plurality of discontinuous holes, openings, cutouts or, perforated parts which may be punched out and removed as described above in conjunction with FIGS.15A and 15B. 10 In this case, the cards 34-3 and 34-4 may be made of a transparent material or a non-transparent material. On the other hand, in the case where the screen is constructed so that the coordinate input is possible even when a pen or the like does not make direct 15 contact with the screen, the ID input region 350 of the cards 34-3 and 34-4 includes a plurality of discontinuous holes, openings, cutouts, marks or, perforated parts which may be punched out and removed as described above in conjunction with FIGS.15A and 20 15B. In this case, the cards 34-3 and 34-4 may be made of a transparent material or a non-transparent material.

In a case where the position marker displayed on the screen is displayed at a position 25 which falls within the external contour of the card, it is desirable that the card is made of a transparent material. In this case, the displayed position marker becomes visible through the card, and it is easy to match the positions of the holes or openings, cutouts 30 or marks of the card to the corresponding position markers while moving the card on the screen with respect to the displayed position markers.

Of course, it is possible to arbitrarily combine the various embodiments of the card described 35 above, so that the holes or openings, cutouts, marks and/or perforated parts which may be punched out and removed coexist on the card.

1 Therefore, since the present invention makes
the authentication by collating the coordinate pattern
which is input via the holes, cutouts or the like of
the card and the registered coordinate pattern, it is
5 possible to improve the reliability of the security by
use of a key unique to the user. In addition, the
security with the high reliability can be achieved
simply by a portable card set with the key.

Further, the present invention is not
10 limited to these embodiments, but various variations
and modifications may be made without departing from
the scope of the present invention.

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